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SCHARF FURS
IMPORT EXPORT

Column One
BY David Courtney

U.N. is the one great and sustaining consequence of victory in the Second World War. It is the custom to sneer at it, to make fun of it, and to pretend that the world would be much better off without it. It is the custom especially among nations that fear world opinion and among individuals who judge U.N. by its obvious weaknesses instead of by the evidence of its strength and promise. The fact is that, in a rare moment of history, most of the nations of the earth recognized the need of unity, the dreadful futility of wars, just and unjust, and the inability of human society to withstand the effects of modern armaments. Out of that recognition grew the United Nations organization. The rare moment of wisdom, perhaps of humility, was brief. But it lasted long enough to get the organization going. By the time the participating nations had slipped back into mutual suspicions and hatreds and to the pretentious separateness of sovereignty, U.N. was already an established fact in which millions of people had put their faith and their hopes. Governments had to take it seriously whether they liked it or not.

■

SATURDAY was United Nations Day, but in many countries it turned out to be an oddly apologetic day. It was felt that U.N. had to be excused rather than praised. To be sure, it had done good work healing the sores of Papuan aborigines, providing research scholarships for Nicaraguans, feeding refugees (who year after year went on being refugees), and publishing huge volumes of economic statistics to show how poor most of us are. But in the great affairs of the world it had failed because of the way the Russians had misused the veto; because of the way America had misused its automatic majority in the Assembly; and because "you can't change human nature," which in this atomic day may be as clever as a cartload of monkeys but cannot get out of the primitive habit of settling its disputes by force.

■

THE Russians may have misused the veto, and the Americans may have misused their automatic majority, but, however primitive human nature is, it is wicked nonsense to say that peoples still like going to war. They have not liked it since war ceased to be a matter of regular armies and distant battlefields and became total, so that every fit man had to go out and fight and the fit and the unfit, the man, the woman, and the child were in the firing line. Human nature today is not warlike (however emotionally belligerent and nationally arrogant newspapers may represent it and encourage it to be, from time to time); but is revolted by the thought of war. And that is the main strength of U.N. It is the reason why Governments that would like to defy U.N. and "go it alone" dare not do so; and why misused veto and misused majority and the revival of Big Power politics and hatreds have left U.N. akaken in its corridors and assembly rooms but absolutely firm in its foundations. It is probable that no country, today, would risk the destruction of the U.N. fortress in order to serve its own national interests.

■

U.N., as its Secretary-General pointed out on Saturday, can be exactly what its members wish it to be. Occasionally a member-State, or group of member-States, try to make it an instrument of national or regional policy, in complete disregard of wider interests; and occasionally they succeed. But the wider interests are also represented at U.N. and can, and often do, oppose their weight to selfish national or group pressures. In any event, U.N. compels every nation or bloc to come out into the open with such of its plans and pretensions as may affect adversely other nations or groups of nations; and often forces governments to take world public opinion, through U.N., into its confidence. Therefore it is less easy for nations to "get away with it" than it used to be; and Nemesis marks the *fait accompli* more surely than was her habit in the good old days.

■

U.N. is not by any means perfect. Its imperfections are plain to see whenever the General Assembly or the Security Council meets; and are painfully evident along half a dozen frontiers. But it is well worth pondering what might happen to us if the General Assembly and the Security Council did not meet; and if there were no U.N. observers at their uncomfortable and unpopular frontier posts. With a little luck, the machinery of the organization should improve; and with a little more goodwill and sense on the part of member-States the authority of the United Nations should grow. It is at any rate a splendid objective, even if only half-achieved; and those who deride it deride their only safeguard against what they call "human nature" when they mean inhuman folly.

Jerusalem, October 26.

8 CLASHES IN WEEK

During the week ending October 22 there occurred eight clashes between security forces and armed infiltrators, the Army spokesman announced. Two infiltrators were wounded and eight captured.

Nation Has 3 Goals To Reach in Decade—B.G.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"In the next ten years," Prime Minister David Ben Gurion said in his keynote address to the Economic Conference in the King David Hotel in Jerusalem last night, "we must do three things: complete the economic integration of the mass immigration, achieve economic independence, and prepare for the immigration of the two million Jews of North Africa and Eastern Europe."

Seated at the head table with the Prime Minister were Dr. Dov Joseph, Mr. Peretz Bernstein, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, Mrs. Golda Myerson, Mr. Moshe Sharett, Mr. Levi Eshkol, Mrs. Ben Gurion, Mr. Beri Locker, and Mr. Israel Rokach.

Assembled in the banquet hall were over 150 representatives from nine countries, including heads of the American United Jewish Appeal and Independence Bond Drive. All the Cabinet Ministers, the Chief Rabbi, the Chief of Staff, and leaders of the Jewish Agency were present.

In his speech of almost two hours duration, the Prime Minister reviewed the economic and security problems to be met in Israel's development.

"No other country in the world has accomplished such great things under such difficult conditions, in so short a time," Mr. Ben Gurion said.

"We established a free democratic regime in the midst of a feudal and dictatorial atmosphere, organizing public services — health, education and social welfare—on a decent level. We increased our population by 125%, transplanting entire Jewish communities. We expanded agriculture, industry, building, shipping and aviation to absorb the immigration and prepare for the future. We raised a strong military defence force, the first military power in the area." This the Prime Minister said for the positive side of the ledger.

Short of Success

"We have not succeeded," he stated in self-criticism, "in completing the absorption of immigration, achieving economic independence, assuring security through peace and cooperation with our Arab neighbours, or reaching political stability internally."

Mr. Ben Gurion stressed the unity of the Jewish people, in fighting for the State and in building it. In the name of the Government and the people he welcomed the Conference participants for coming "to discuss... matters of common Jewish concern."

"This gathering is very significant of the historic partnership of world Jewry,... rooted in a common heritage, a common destiny and common ideals." He stressed that the bond uniting Jews is one strand in the bond uniting all humanity.

In the historical development of the Jewish people, he stated, it assimilated neither with the great ancient Oriental culture in whose midst it was nurtured, nor with the highly developed culture of the Persians and Greeks, nor with the power of the Romans. In the latest phase, the Jewish people has

(Continued on Page 2, — Col. 3)

He Commends Hadassah

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Sunday. — President Eisenhower has sent an eight-line message to the Hadassah Convention here commending the organization "for its efforts to preserve and strengthen our cherished republican form of government and fostering friendly relations between the U.S. and Israel."

Loan Consolidation Stressed by Schwartz

LYDDA AIRPORT, Sunday (ITIM). — We have a number of suggestions for the consolidation of Israel's short-term debts, and it is my opinion that this should be one of the most important points to be discussed by the Economic Conference. Dr. Joseph Schwartz, Vice-President of the U.J.A. in the U.S., said here today. He arrived with 50 others in a special El Al plane from New York.

Dr. Schwartz said that one of the principal duties of the Conference was to obtain a clear picture from the Israel Government of the economic situation. American Jewry wants to know what is being done in Israel, he continued. Their attitude to the State is warm and is expressed not only in their contributions but in their interest in all that concerns Israel.

Asked what he thought of the U.S. State Department's stand on the American Grant-in-Aid, Dr. Schwartz replied that he was an American citizen and was not prepared to make political statements outside the U.S.

Among those who arrived were: Mr. Morris Bernstein of the U.J.A., Mr. Nathaniel Kahn, of the Bond Drive, Mr. Jacob Simkov, Treasurer of the Bond Drive, Mr. Lawrence Laski, Mr. Adolf Kissler, Mr. Hyman Gruber, Mr. Julius Ginsburg, Mr. N. Kass, Colonel Jacob Arbury, Mr. Ralph Wechsler, and Mr. Isaac H. Taylor.

They were met at the airfield by Mr. Beri Locker, Chairman of the Jewish Agency, Mr. Moshe Kol, of the Agency Executive, the Directors-General of the Prime Minister's office and the Ministry of Finance, and Mr. Henry Montor.

Sir Simon Marks, Mr. Marcus Sieff and Mr. P. Silverman arrived late tonight. They were met by Mrs. Vera Weizmann, Mr. Meyer Weisgal, Dr. B. Bloch of the Weizmann Institute of Science, and representatives of the Foreign Ministry.

(List of Delegates — P. 3)

Halting Aid Worries European Nations

LYDDA AIRPORT, Sunday (ITIM). — "The withholding of the Grant-in-Aid was noted with apprehension in some West European countries who also receive grants. It was seen as a dangerous precedent of applying political pressure by means of economic aid." Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive in the U.S., who arrived here today with a group of 21 delegates to the Jerusalem Economic Conference, told reporters.

Although the general situation created by withholding the Grant was serious, Dr. Goldmann said, he hoped that the Israel Government, together with Jews abroad, would know how to cope with it successfully. He felt sure that American Jewry and its organizations would even strengthen the opposition, already expressed, to the new stand taken by the State Department.

In reply to a question regarding the use of German Reparations instead of the American grant, Dr. Goldmann said: "Whoever mentions Reparations in connection with the Grant does nothing but harm. Germany will not replace the U.S."

Israel Scheme at B'not Ya'acov Can Fit in Well with U.N. Plan

Jerusalem Post Reporter

B'NOT YA'ACOV BRIDGE, Sunday. — Israel's hydro-electric scheme, work on which is continuing here round-the-clock, in anticipation of the rains, can well fit in with the U.N.R.W.A.-American-backed plan for the regional development of water resources, one of the country's leading hydrologists stated here today.

The Israel project, when completed, cannot prejudice the fate of the over-all scheme either way, he said. However, it can set that scheme off with a running start by providing some million cubic metres of water hitherto wasted. The water, after having served its purpose in producing power, will re-flow into Lake Tiberias and thence to the Jordan River at no lesser pace and in even greater quantity, it is pointed out.

The "used," but not consumed water could be diverted and employed for other hydro-electric stations.

From the Israel point of view, this source continued, all the good things envisaged in the U.N. plan, not excepting the Hulah drainage scheme now in the process of completion farther north, are either already under way or long contemplated.

"Israel is miles ahead of the "new" plan which contains features blue-printed by us even before the establishment of the State," he said. He referred to the Hays-Savage recommendations made on behalf of the Jewish Agency in 1944.

Expressions used in the Hays-Savage report, although not mentioned, are employed in the announcement of the plan and should have a familiar ring to Israelis, he added.

In the opinion of observers in Jerusalem, the plan is not of recent date. Although it was reportedly produced at the request of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), it has no mention of the Hulah scheme, now in its third year of execution. It deals with the Yavneel valley water storage proposal (first mooted in 1944).

Surprise is also occasioned — writes a correspondent—by the absence of any reference to the Litani River, one of the Jordan's sources. The Litani (or Leontes) waters can contribute much to the regional pool instead of ending up, without benefit to *flora and fauna*, in the Mediterrannean, it is pointed out.

The assumption that these waters are being reserved (and withheld from the plan) for Lebanon's electric power project cannot hold either, since there is nothing to prevent its deviation after use.

(Leader — Page 4)

Iranian Shah Amnesties 100 Communists

TEHERAN, Sunday (Reuter). —The Shah has ordered the release of 100 Communist prisoners to mark his 34th birthday tomorrow, the Military Governor of Tehegan, Farhad Dadestan, announced tonight.

Earlier today the Shah gave 12,800 hectares of land to 1,600 peasants at a ceremony in his Marble Palace. The royal lands are in the rolling area near Kasvin, north-west of Teheran.

5 British Guiana Leaders Detained

GEORGETOWN, Sunday, (Reuter). — Five British Guiana People Progressive Party leaders were last night detained for questioning by the police under the Emergency Regulations.

The five, who offered no resistance, were detained in a village near New Amsterdam, about 160 kilometres from here. The detentions refect a tougher policy to prevent P.P.P. leaders from moving through the sugar estates in an attempt to whip up support for the unsuccessful general strike called by the Party.

News of the detention came a few hours after a P.P.P. statement had pledged the Party to "continue to the end the long and bitter struggle for liberation from imperialist aggression."

Among the arrested is Mr. Sidney King who was dismissed from his post as Minister of Communications when Prime Minister Cheddi Jagan was deposed.

In London today, Mr. Jagan described the arrests as a "disgraceful act." He declared: "I hope this is not the beginning of a reign of terror in British Guiana."

Mr. Henry Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who arrived back in London by air today from British Guiana said that the situation in the Colony was calm but "I think it is fraught with potential danger."

POWER AND WATER

"We need two things," the Prime Minister yesterday told the attentive delegates to the Conference, "power and water."

And as if to reinforce the need for power, the lights went out for 30 seconds.

CABINET DISCUSSES FOREIGN RELATIONS

Yesterday's weekly meeting of the Cabinet was devoted mainly to the clarification of foreign relation's questions in connection with the discussions in the Security Council, the official communique stated.

The Cabinet gave final approval to a draft amendment to the Compulsory Education Law concerning the introduction of tuition fees in kindergartens.

At the opening of the meeting, the Prime Minister eulogized the late Rabbi A. Y. Karelitz.

Horrocks Declares Army Innocent of Kibya Raid

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Sunday. — Something has now been done to present the British public with a picture of the situation on the Arab-Israel border. In the "Sunday Times," General Sir Brian Horrocks reports on his recent visit and, in addition to praising the Israel Army's efficiency and fighting spirit, goes out of his way to stress the background of constant border warfare and the part played in garrisoning the frontier by men and women who combine military and labour service.

By declaring his conviction that the Kibya raid was not organised by the Army, Sir Brian allows his readers to infer that the participants might nevertheless have had military training, a point which Israel spokesmen last week might have done more to clarify for a public unfamiliar with border warfare conditions.

Sir Brian wrote of the Kibya incident: "Nothing can be gained by the killing of innocent Arabs, but I do not believe for one moment that this operation was organised by the Israel Army.

No Desire for War

"I am certain that the present Israel Government deeply regrets this disaster, if only because an affair like this can easily develop into open war, which is the last thing which anyone in Israel wants today.

"I am not suggesting for a moment that everything is perfect. Far from it. The Jews are still argumentative, difficult, quarrelsome people. Each believes firmly that he is better than his boss, so to remain a boss is a hard struggle.

"Nevertheless, their outlook is modern and they are full of energy. Furthermore, every man, woman and child is bound to the community in a passionate love for Israel.

"If attacked, they might die, but they would never give up. Of that I am certain."

Israel Not Massing Troops, MAC Finds

The U.N. observers ruled yesterday that Israel forces in the Jerusalem area are not in excess of the amount specified in the Armistice Agreement, the Army spokesman announced.

The investigation was carried out following a Jordan complaint about troop concentrations in Jerusalem. Results of similar investigations undertaken by U.N. observers in Jordan have not yet been made known to Isr. l, it was said.

The emergency meeting of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Co. ission will resume its discu ion on the subject in the next few days.

U.S. to Discuss Date, Site Of Parleys First

MUNSAN, Sunday (Reuter). — American special envoy Arthur Dean, who arrived here today for preliminary talks with the Communists on the proposed Korean political conference, said, as far as he was concerneds, the first matter for discussion would be the time and place of the conference.

He said he would oppose any Communist attempt to make the composition of the political conference the first item on the agenda.

Mr. Dean said subordinates of the two sides would meet tomorrow morning to try to iron out administrative details. If this meeting was successful, he would meet senior Communist representatives two hours later. He added that, if possible, he proposed to get right down to discussion of the time and place of the Korean conference which, under the Armistice Agreement, should be held before October 28, but it might be necessary to draw up an agenda first.

Mr. Dean said the South Korean Deputy Foreign Minister, Cho Chung Hwan, would sit in on the talks as a member of his staff.

A spokesman for the Indian custodian force said here tonight they wanted an early resumption of explanations to North Koreans who had refused repatriation. The Indians were not willing to continue without attempting to ing to let the present deadlock force a decision.

Wafd Minister Given 15 Years' Suspended Term

CAIRO, Sunday (Reuter). — A former Wafdist Minister of Commerce, Mahmoud Suleiman Ghannam, found guilty by the Revolutionary Tribunal of anti-State activities, was today sentenced to 15 years imprisonment with a stay of execution.

Ghannam, a former Deputy Secretary General of the Wafd, was found guilty of participation in the activities of a subversive underground organization plotting against the present regime and of corruption and abuse of influence during he his tenure of Ministeiral office in 1950 and 1951.

Calabria Evacuation

CALABRIA, Sunday (Reuter).—Italian police today evacuated many reluctant villagers from their dangerously flood-damaged cottages all over the "toe" of Italy.

The floods, which began to recede today, had galloped over some 1,000 square kilometres of predominantly mountainous territory.

'Pravda' Blames West For M.E. Tension

LONDON, Sunday (Reuter). — Commenting on the Israel-Arab border incidents, "Pravda" said today: "To understand the background of these events, one must remember that the Jordan Army is under the command of a British officer, while the ruling circles in Israel fulfil the wishes of American monopolies.

"The incidents were interpreted in London as evidence of the behind-the-scenes struggle between the U.S. and Britain for the control of strategic and political positions in the Middle East."

In a long review of the recent Western Foreign Ministers' conference in London, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper also underlined "The Times" statement that "it does not look as though the profound differences between the U.S. and the countries of the British Commonwealth (on the Korean Political Conference) were ironed out."

Although Britain supported American efforts to force France to ratify the European Army treaty, "Pravda" said, in doing so the British Government was pursuing its own interests "which do not coincide with those of the U.S. The London conference was unable to reconcile differences between the U.S. and West European countries on the question of the restoration of German militarism."

Arab League to Help Jordan Border Guard

The "secret decisions" adopted by the Arab League's Political Committee in Amman on Friday include the reorganization of Jordan's entire defence system, strengthening the National Guard in numbers, training and equipment, joint Arab supervision of the Guard and its upkeep by a joint Arab fund, it was reported by the Arab News Agency yesterday.

The agency, pointing out that the Committee's decisions have to be approved by the League's Council next month, said that it had recommended the allocation of £1,000 from League funds for the economic bolstering of Jord. border villages.

Belgrade Spurns Rome Bid For Withdrawal of Troops

Calls Offer 'Obvious Hypocrisy'

BELGRADE, Sunday (Reuter).—The Yugoslav Foreign Ministry today described as "obvious hypocrisy" last night's Italian proposal for the withdrawal of Italian and Yugoslav troops from the frontier, according to Tanjug, the official Yugoslav News Agency.

The statement came a few hours after Yugoslav Vice-President Alexander Rankovic had threatened that, even if Italy took over Trieste Zone "A" without sending in her troops, Yugoslavia would also enter the zone.

Mr. Rankovic contended a "new back-stage" move was being designed to allow Italy to take over the civil administration of Zone "A" under the temporary protection of Anglo-American troops now occupying the zone.

Fear "Back Door"

"This would mean letting Italy into Trieste through the back door since it cannot enter at the front door," he said. "Comrade Tito's reminder to this new attempt at evading the peace treaty was, 'If Italy occupies Zone "A", I remain by my earlier statements that Yugoslavia will also enter Zone "A."'

On the Italian proposal that Italy was willing to pull back her troops guarding the Italo-Yugoslav frontier if Yugoslavia would do the same, Tanjug quoted a statement from the Yugoslavia State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs as saying the proposal was made "with the object of creating a certain impression among the uninformed section of world public opinion."

Recalls Italian Action

The statement continued: "The military demonstration from the Italian side began as far back as August, although Yugoslavia had not given the least cause for this, nor did she take any similar measures at that time or throughout the month of September.

"The proposal of the Italian Government is further calculated to cover up the reasons which compelled the Yugoslav Government October to take precautionary measures," the statement added. "These measures came after the decision of the U.S. and British Governments to hand over Trieste to Italy, which the Italian government immediately accepted.

"After this, a situation was created in which the rights and interests of Yugoslavia were seriously threatened and the ...

(Continued on Page 3, — Col. 8)

Italy Says Yugoslav Stand 'Provocative'

ROME, Sunday (UP). — A spokesman for the Italian foreign office said today that the Yugoslav attitude towards Italy's proposal to withdraw troops from the Trieste danger area indicated "a clear-cut desire to provoke incidents."

U.S. to Consult Britain on Trieste

WASHINGTON, Sunday (UP).—A State Department spokesman disclosed that Mr. Homer Byington, Director of the Office of European Affairs, is leaving for London tonight to meet with British officials on the Trieste dispute.

Mr. Byington may also consult with French representatives, the spokesman said, but the trip was intended "primarily to meet with the British Foreign Office."

The high American official's trip appeared to confirm reports here that Britain and the U.S. plan to continue their efforts in seeking a way of gradually turning over Trieste's Zone "A" to Italy without making the move offensive to Yugoslavia.

In London today a Foreign Office spokesman said Britain is actively backing proposals that Italy and Yugoslavia should withdraw their troops from the frontier regions and near Trieste. He gave no details of what withdrawals were being planned on either side, however.

6,000 Servicemen Cater London's Petrol Needs

LONDON, Sunday (Reuter). — Six thousand servicemen began to deliver petrol to pumps in the Greater London area early today because of the strike of 2,500 oil tanker drivers. When the Government plan to beat the strike began yesterday, 2,000 soldiers delivered over one million gallons of petrol.

Two hundred London bus drivers struck in sympathy with gasoline truck drivers today as troops took over petrol distribution. The bus walkout affected 80 crews working on two shifts on three city-wide routes. Officials said four more routes would be affected if the strike continues tomorrow.

Despite an appeal last night by Mr. Arthur Deakin, General Secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, for the drivers to end their "suicidal strike," the men decided at a mass meeting today to stay out until all their demands are met.

But a West London branch meeting of the drivers recommended by a small majority a return to work.

USSR Anniversary Slogans 'Pacific'

LONDON, Sunday (Reuter). — The tone of the slogans issued by the Soviet Communist Party last night to mark the 36th anniversary of the 1917 Revolution is generally pacific. They emphasize a peaceful solution of international problems and a lessening of tensions.

The slogans included greetings to the people of Britain, the U.S. and France and gave prominence to support for the East German Communist regime.

The slogans, which are issued every year, will soon start going into display in the Soviet Union, preparatory to the anniversary celebrations on November 7. They will be posted on billboards and appear in the press.

The slogan on Germany, ninth on the list, used terms recently employed by "Pravda" and other Soviet newspapers: "Greetings to the democratic forces of Germany struggling against criminal plans to transform West Germany into a base for a third world war. Hail the German Democratic Republic, a firm base for the struggle for a united, independent, peace loving democratic Germany."

China was the first country to be mentioned in the greetings to foreign nations, followed by Korea, Germany, Japan, then colonial peoples and finally Britain, the U.S., France and Italy.

The peoples of colonial and dependent countries were greeted for their "struggle against imperialist oppression for freedom and national independence."

Pioneering
Enterprising
Capital . . .

. . . . has advanced the economic development of the State through a sound, constructive programme for private investment.

1948 "Standard Factories" for lease throughout Israel
1949 Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.
1950 General Tire and Rubber Co. (Israel) Ltd.
1951 American Israel Paper Mills Ltd.
1952 Union Bank of Israel Limited
1953 PEC-Levy Building, Tel Aviv Financial Center

The Pacemaker for American Initiative in Israel

PEC has been and continues to be

PALESTINE ECONOMIC CORP.-USA

RESOURCES TOTALLING $30,000,000

TELMA
FOR TASTY DISHES

Social & Personal

The President yesterday received Mr. Fred Monceson who is here for the Economic Conference.

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Mrs. Rachel Yanait Ben-Zvi on Saturday visited the exhibition of Canadian paintings shown at the Bezalel National Museum in memory of Leila Joseph. She was accompanied by Mrs. Goldie Joseph.

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Mr. Zeev Shepher, Deputy Speaker of the Knesset, yesterday returned from the U.S., where he acted as head of the Israel delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Union conference in Washington, and performed a mission for the Independence Loan.

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Dr. G. Josephthal, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency Executive and a Director of the Reparations Company, returned by El Al yesterday from Paris, where he dealt with Reparations business and spoke on Israel problems before the Joint Distribution Committee Conference. Also aboard the plane was Mr. Charles Passman, Director of the Joint Distribution Committee in Israel.

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A reception to mark U.N. day was held by the Tel Aviv branch of the Israel U.N. Association at the Z.O.A. house, Tel Aviv, yesterday. Guests included representatives of U.N. organizations active in Israel, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and representatives of national institutions.

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Prof. E. H. Erikson of the U.S. has arrived in Israel for the purpose of conducting a seminar on psychological and sociological problems under the auspices of the Department of Sociology of the Hebrew University and Mossad Szold.

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Dr. M. Margalioth, Lecturer in Hebrew Literature at the Hebrew University, has returned from a visit to several European countries, where he was engaged in research.

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Mr. I. Halpern, Lecturer in Jewish History at the Hebrew University, has left for the U.S., where he will spend several months in research.

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The Tel Aviv branch of the British Legion will hold a General Meeting at Pinat Hahayal (Cafe Lorenca), Rehov Eilat, at 7 p.m. tonight.

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Documentary films featuring Yehudi Menuhin and Arturo Toscanini conducting the N.B.C. Orchestra with Jan Peerce as soloist, will be shown at the Israel Touring Club, Talbieh, Jerusalem, tonight at 8.30. Films are by courtesy of the U.S. Information Service.

N.Y. Academy Delegate At Weizmann Ceremonies

REHOVOT, Sunday. — The Council of the New York Academy of Sciences has appointed a delegate to the memorial observances at Rehovot on the first anniversary of the passing of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, it is announced by Mr. Meyer W. Weisgal, Chairman of the Planning Committee for Yad Chaim Weizmann.

The representative of the Academy will be Dr. Herman F. Mark, Director of the Institute of Polymer Research, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

Four symposia on Biology, Polymers and Proteins, Microbiology and Biochemistry and Physics are to be held in Rehovot from November 2 to 5 as part of the memorial observances for Dr. Weizmann.

Outstanding scientists from Israel and abroad will read papers at these symposia, which are under the auspices of the Weizmann Institute of Science.

Press Review :

Import of Economic Parley

Israel-Arab relations continue to take first place in the news columns; party leaders and speakers had a field day at public meetings on *Shabbat* commenting on the present situation, while the Orthodox press publishes lengthy and detailed obituaries of "Hazon Ish". But the main topic in the editorial columns is the Economic Conference which has just opened in Jerusalem.

"Ha'aretz" (Independent) says that invitations for the Conference were sent out before the present crisis, and the paper regrets that the two coincide, as this might give the meeting too demonstrative a character. "Ha'aretz" hopes that the delegates will find time to deal with all our important economic problems and that they will reach some conclusions about the "Independence Loan" which in its present form has provoked much criticism.

Great Efforts Imperative

"Davar" (Histadrut) emphasises that the function of the Economic Conference is now even more important than when it was called. The paper expresses the hope that no far-reaching change has taken place in the Western Powers' attitude to Israel, but the present dangerous situation makes great efforts on our part imperative, and it is hoped that we shall be supported by world Jewry in this.

"Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi Union) says that the Arab countries hope that Israel will be strangled as a result of the American embargo. What we must do is to save, to increase production and to create conditions to attract outside capital. American Jewry must be asked to collaborate with us in these efforts.

"Zmanim" (Progressive) says that the 1950 project brought up at the previous Economic Conference (to find $1,500m. to put the country's economy on a solid basis), might have been Utopian. Since then great economic progress has been made as well as many mistakes. In the present state of emergency everything depends on the collaboration between world Jewry and the citizens of this country. The paper hopes that the dispute between the U.J.A. and the Independence Loan will soon be settled and that the Economic Conference will point the way towards future development.

In a second leader "Zmanim" draws attention to Arab troop concentrations around Mount Scopus. The paper says that the permanent violation of the Armistice Agreement (by refusing to give free access) may well be followed by an attempt to attack the area.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) reports that the Director General of the Foreign Ministry has informed the military attaches of the Western Powers of the Arab troop concentration near Mount Scopus.

"Herut" denounces the Government for its "defaitism" (in not insisting on bringing the complaint against the Arab States before the Security Council and says that an active foreign policy would bring about far-reaching changes in the whole situation, simultaneously ensuring that initiative in the Middle East would pass into Israel hands. The leading article concludes with the traditional "*Quo usque tandem...?*"

"Haboker" (General Zionist) denounces past attempts to reach agreement with extreme Arab nationalists and the efforts made to find "progressive" trends in Nagib's regime. No real Arab movement of national and social liberation has yet been established; what we are witnessing is a mere continuation of the old teaching that "the creed of Mohammed was created in blood and iron." The paper demands closer relations between Israel and France.

Quick Repair Work



On the morning following the derailing of an Israel goods train near Kalkilya, by Arab marauders last week, a repair crew had already laid 100 metres of new track and pushed the damaged sleepers and rails aside. — Photo by Hirshbain

Where to go

JERUSALEM

★ **Lecture:**
Mr. R. Silver, Director of the Department of Local Government, Ministry of Interior: "An Israeli Looks at Local Government in England," Auspices of the Institute of Public Administration; Beit Halutzot, 8.p.

★ **Archaeology:** —
Permanent Exhibition. Dept. of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Daily 9—1, 4—6.

★ **Exhibitions:** —
28 Canadian paintings, collected through efforts of Mrs. Dena Joseph, for Leila Joseph Memorial Hall. Memorial exhibition of sculptor Ze'ev Ben-Zvi, Bezalel Museum: 9-1, 2-5.
Works and marionettes by Dr. Paul Loewy; paintings by Dan Hoffner, Artists' House, 10—1, 4—6.

★ **Tour:** —
Hebrew University conducted tour, new administration building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta. 10 a.m.

★ **Film Shows:** —
Keren Hayesod, 11.30-13.30.

★ **Concerts:** —
Weekly concert, Bet Hanoar, Mekor Baruch. Works by Beethoven, Brahms; 7.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

★ **Exhibitions:** —
"Fifty Years of Modern French Painting", Tel Aviv Museum, Jaffy 10-1; 4-7. (Last day)

★ **Theatre:** —
"The Importance of Being Earnest," Chamber Theatre, Mograbi, 8 p.m. (tickets sold out).

★ **Concert:** —
Piano Recital — **Frank Pelleg**, Museum, 8.30 p.m.

HAIFA

★ **Exhibitions:** —
Haifa Artists' Exhibition has moved to the Exhibition Pavilion, 32 UNO Ave. 4-8 p.m.
Jewish Antiquities. Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Arabic Art. Municipal Museum, Town Hall 10-1, 4-8.
Exhibition of "Art of China and Japan" (from the collection of Mr. Jacob Pins, Jerusalem), Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-8.

NATANYA

★ **Theatre:** —
"Saint Joan" Chamber Theatre, 8 p.m.

REHOVOT

★ **Theatre:** —
"The Ambassador of Peoples in Dance" Juana, 8.30 p.m.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Abramowitch, 21 King George, 4972. Kerem Avraham, 35 Tsefania, 2950.
Tel Aviv: Abramski, 42 Allenby, 3524. Greenberg, 46 King George, 62642. Bilsky, Dizengoff 99, 63641.
Yaffa, 172 Ben Yehuda, 79543. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qr., 67397.
Jaffa: Galnika, 19 Rehov 4, 80429.
Ramat Gan: Aliya, 2 Yahalom.
Givat Rambam: Rambam.
Haifa: Pevzner, 27 Pevzner, 4073. Anglo-American, 39 Arlosoroff, 3558. Kiryat Motzkin: Motzkin, 7209.

Treasury, Not Public, Hit by Aid Halt

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Readjustments in the face of the Washington announcement regarding the delay or withholding of the $55-65m. Grant-in-Aid are being carefully considered in the highest Government circles. The Treasury, rather than the general public, will bear the immediate burden of the difficulties in facing short-term debts falling due now and in trying to maintain the Development projects, according to a high Government official.

Doubtless, the standard of living will be affected should the American position be maintained, but only, if at all, over a long period of time. Yesterday, Ministry of Commerce officials stated that November rations would be unchanged. On October 7, the Food Controller said that reserves of essential foods were sufficient.

The cut in American aid means that more short term loans to cover those falling due will have to be floated, involving high interest rates and difficult negotiations. The shortage of current funds will dictate buying when money is available, regardless of the market and in disregard of the conditions exacted by the seller.

In meeting the situation that may develop, an important and obvious factor is the productive capacity of Israel agriculture. As regards Reparations, thought is being given to the problems involved in introducing changes in the approved list of Reparations goods. The sum of $10m. is being considered as a request for an advance on next year's account.

The possibility also exists of obtaining free dollars (or other hard currency) as an advance on Reparations payments. Furthermore, payments for petroleum will depend to a greater extent on these funds. In this respect, Russian trade becomes more important.

Effort to Economise

Within the foreign currency budget itself, an effort to economise will make itself felt. Modest though the budget is, perhaps the "cheese" will again be squeezed in order to extract some additional whey.

The last factor, though not the least, is the American Jewish community. Last year, almost $90m. was received, through various sources. One can conceive that it might be necessary to raise the sights to $125m. for this year. The forthcoming Prime Minister's Economic Conference clearly will play a tremendously important and determining role in this regard.

The Government, in brief, hopes that American aid will not be withheld, but is readying itself should the situation become critical.

Israel's New Wheat Quota 225,000 Tons

MADRID, Sunday (UP) — The International Wheat Council today announced that its members had agreed to establish a provisional total of 11,463,000 metric tons of wheat for disposal among member importing countries for the 1953-54 crop year.

This amount will be provided by four exporting countries as follows — U.S.: 5,703,237 tons; Canada: 4,442,427; Australia: 1,308,346 and France: 10,000.

Israel's guaranteed quota will be 225,000 tons.

Germany headed the list of the 45 importing nations to be given guaranteed quotas by the Council. Her share will be 1,500,000 tons. Japan and India are next with a million tons each, followed by Italy with 850,000 tons.

62,000 Litres Of Milk in 8 Months

In the first eight months of 1953, 62,000 litres of milk, 184,000 eggs and 121 tons of vegetables and potatoes were supplied to the markets, according to the current issue of the Israel Statistical Bulletin.

The index of building activity fell from 63 in May 1953 to 61 in June, while wages in the building industry fell from 101 to 99.

Wholesale prices in September rose to 1,155 points, an increase of 20 points over August.

FOR MARRYING a girl of 14 in contravention of the Marriage Age Law, Aziz Kalimi, 25, of Ramatayim ma'bara, was yesterday fined IL.15, with the alternative of three days in prison by a Jerusalem Magistrate.

Mrs. Malvine Nachman
(Schwartz)
has just returned from Paris
with the latest models
26 Rehov Hanevi'im, Tel Aviv.

TEL AVIV MACCABI LEADS LEAGUE

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — Only two soccer games were played in the First Division yesterday. Four other scheduled games were postponed as a result of the Soccer Federation's request that the players of the Selected Soccer Team, who are to leave for Greece and Yugoslavia at the end of the week, be released from yesterday's games.

In one game, Maccabi Natanya beat Haifa Maccabi at Kfar Saba, 4:0 (2:2). Natanya played aggressively and as a result of the victory, moves from the ninth to fifth place in the First Division.

In the second game, played in Givatayim, Ramat Gan Hapoel beat Kfar Saba Hapoel 3:1 (1:0).

At the end of yesterday's games the First Division line-up was: 1) Tel Aviv Maccabi, 13 games, 19 points; 2) Petah Tikva Hapoel 13 games, 19 points; 3) Petah Tikva Maccabi, 13 games, 19 points; 4) Tel Aviv Hapoel 13 games, 15 points; 5) Natanya Maccabi, 14 games, 13 points.

Results in Second Division soccer games were: Ra'anana Hapoel, Tel Aviv Hakoah, 3:2; Jerusalem Hapoel, Mishmar Hashiva Hapoel, 8:0.

In a friendly game Tel Aviv Hapoel overcame Rishon le-Zion Hapoel, 5:1 (2:1).

Y.M.C.A
JERUSALEM
Tonight at 8.30 p.m.
LECTURE
by Hassia Levi on
"SIAMESE and FILIPINO ART"
Illustrated by coloured slides.
Place: Lecture Hall.
All are welcome.

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 607 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.; TEL AVIV: 30.3, 48.9 & 322 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30, 6.15 & 11.00 p.m. **Arabic Programme** (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 & 6.15 p.m. **Turkish:** 11.30 a.m.

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercise. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" (R). 12.20 Concert Hall: Concerto grosso in D major (Handel); Hungarian Fantasy for Piano and Orchestra (Liszt); Symphony No. 100 (Haydn). 1.45 "The Voice of the Violin" (R). 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Siesta (R). 4.30 Musical Miniatures (R). 5.00 Cello Recital: Yehoyachin Stuchewsky. 5.30 Child's Corner. 5.45 Children's Hour. 7.00 At the Opera (R). 7.45 Talk. 8.00 Municipality at Work. 8.24 Bible Reading. 8.45 "Curtain Up." 9.30 Light Music (R). 9.45 Cantoral Request Programme (R). 10.15 Piano Recital: Ruth Morse. 10.45 "Nocturne." 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

468, 379, 214, 48.9 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. 4.00p.m. Music (R). 4.30 Messages to Immigrants. 5.00 Programme for Yemenites. 5.20 Literature Corner. 5.30 Ballet Music (R). 6.15 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (32.3, 34.9 & 469 M.): **French:** 4.30 p.m. **Ladino:** 7.00 p.m. **Yiddish:** 7.30 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (31.3 M.): 11.15 News, Newsreel & Economic Review. 11.45 Learn a Song.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 235 & 329 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Recital. 7.00 Requests. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 "The Soldier as a Civilian." 8.00 Evening Tunes. 8.30 News. 8.45 Concert. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (21.91 & 19.91 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m. News: News Talk: Musical Interlude: Press Review.

Shortly
DO-RE-MI
Director GEORGE VAL
"RAMA",
RAMAT GAN

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The "MENORAH" Rest-House
will open for this year as from Nov. 1.
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A distance of only 400 metres from the Medicinal Hot Springs.
Running water in every room.
Direct taxi service from clients' home in Tel Aviv to the Rest-House and back.
During the month of November, rates at IL.9.500 per day (including all taxes) for full board (3 meals daily).
Reservations:
"HAYOZEM", Head Office, 10 Reh. Shlomo Hamelech, TEL AVIV. TEL. 3078.

Apprenticeship Given More Meaning Under New Law

By DAVID JARVIS

An act of Parliament rarely makes exciting reading. Yet Israel's new Apprenticeship Law (which was passed by the Knesset in July) splendidly lays out, clause by clause, the text of a magisterial piece of social legislation.

It is the third part of a trilogy of laws on juveniles which, between them, set the course for Israel's young people over the coming years. The other two acts are the Law on Compulsory Education, passed in 1949, and the Law on Juvenile Labour, passed last July together with the Apprenticeship Law.

Today, the average young Israeli faces the following career up to his majority. He may not work until the age of 14, but must go to school. If he has not completed his elementary studies by that age, he must continue at night school. In any case, his studies are not at an end, as between 14 and 17 he may not be employed in a trade except as an apprentice. This is the first statement of the Apprenticeship Law, after the introductory definitions.

Full Implications

It is only after one has read the text of this law that the full implications contained in the pedestrian word "apprenticeship" as used in the Law, become apparent. There will be a Commissioner of Apprenticeship. He will keep a Register of Apprentices. The Minister of Labour, together with the Minister of Education, will prepare a curriculum for the different trades. The Minister of Labour is granted the privilege of fixing the minimum and maximum number of apprentices to be employed in any particular undertaking.

Nor is the apprentice to be a bright underling that holds the tools for the adult workers or fetches cups of tea. "An employer," the Law states, "shall not employ his apprentice in work not connected with the purpose of the apprenticeship." Each undertaking will appoint a supervisor (it may be the employer himself) to watch over the apprentices.

The youths must be released from work to attend approved trade schools. They are to be paid wages determined by the Apprentices' Wage Committee (which will represent employers and workers equally), and will eventually sit for intermediate and final examinations. If they pass their final examinations, they will receive a Trade Certificate, and be entered in the Commissioner's Register of Apprentices which lists those who have qualified. The Commissioner may prevent an employer from employing apprentices "if in his opinion such a person is unable to ensure to the apprentice the guidance necessary for achieving the purpose of apprenticeship."

The legislators appeared to be determined that the community would take the subject of apprenticeship seriously. The Law requires the appointment of an advisory Apprenticeship Council, representing the public. A National Trade Apprenticeship Board will also be set up, together with local boards for different trades and different regions, whose purpose will be to advise the Minister of Labour on the technical details of Apprenticeship, such as duration, curriculum, etc. Inspectors of Apprenticeship will see that the young persons truly abide by the requirements of the regulations and learn to become craftsmen. The Minister of Labour may award certificates to employers who are keen and successful in their new duties.

Career Mapped Out

The career of the average young Israeli is mapped out up to his majority; on his 18th birthday he passes into the Army. His job remains to learn, and the Armed Forces give opportunities for continued vocational training to a goodly proportion of conscripts.

Is all this effort — the educational and training system laid down by law until the time of entry into the Armed Services — wasteful of the country's resources? Plainly not. The costliest burden to the nation is a worker without skills. It is extremely doubtful whether a juvenile under the new law will be much less productive to the plant even during the period of his apprenticeship than he is now; and his value subsequently will be immeasurably greater.

The problem of applying all three of the laws that form a small "Code of Rights" for youth remains. Additional schools need to be opened, inspectors appointed, new budgets found. The measure to which these laws are put into operation will determine the extent of their contribution to Israel's advancement.

Fishing Boats Late in Coming

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA, Sunday. — Ten fishing boats ordered in England two-and-a-half years ago, which were to have enlarged Israel's sea fisheries by almost 50%, have not yet arrived, and only the initial work has been carried out on them, it is learned here.

The boats were ordered from the Morgan Shipyards in Poole (southern England) at a cost of £115,000 from the U.S. Grant-in-Aid, and were to have been delivered a year ago at the latest.

Israel's active sea fishing fleet consists of 22 boats, and non-delivery of the 10 vessels has been a serious setback.

The technical adviser to the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Moshe Bar-Shimon, has been in England with his family for over 18 months in connection with this project. The Assistant Director of the Department and a representative of the Fishermen's Organization have also visited the shipyards. They found that although encouraging development reports have been sent, actually little progress has been made on these converted mine sweepers.

Local fishing groups, who had paid deposits on the vessels, have been left stranded, while the exchange rate has risen considerably.

Last July, the Morgan Shipyards went bankrupt, and after strenuous efforts, the Department succeeded in transferring their hulls and equipment to another yard. It is now expected that the first three boats will arrive here during the next eight months.

The Fisheries Department explained here that the main reason for the "boat fiasco" was the delay in the transfer of money from the U.S. grant to the Morgan yards. The Government, on one occasion, had cancelled the fishery allocation from the grant as the money was urgently needed for other purposes.

Ministry Comment

Commenting on the fishermen's claims, a Ministry of Agriculture spokesman in Jerusalem pointed out that the matter was more complicated than the fishermen had indicated. After the order for remodelling was given, he said, the Ministry had no foreign currency for payment. When funds were made available (two-thirds from the U.S. Grant-in-Aid), the shipyard went bankrupt. The Ministry could not be expected to have advance knowledge of the bankruptcy, the spokesman pointed out.

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"The Ambassador of Peoples in Dance"
REHOVOT, Tonight Oct. 26
NATANYA, Wednesday Oct. 28
HAIFA, Thursday, Oct. 29
KIRYAT HAIM, Sat. night Oct. 31
HADERA, Monday Nov. 2
Details on Municipal signboards.

NOTICE
I hereby give notice that I have applied to the Haifa Municipality for renewal of my Retailer's "OFF" licence for the year 1954, for the sale of intoxicating liquors at my grocery at 119 Jaffa Rd., Haifa.
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Here is your opportunity to send friends and relatives in England a Gift-parcel containing first-class export quality goods, 2 different Gift-parcels to England:—
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Plans for Oil Line In Advance Stage

By Our Economic Correspondent

Plans for laying a pipe-line for transporting fuel from the Haifa refineries to the southern part of the country are approaching a practical phase, *The Jerusalem Post learns* from a well-informed source. A study group has been formed headed by "Delek Ltd." (Israel National Fuel Company) in which the foreign oil companies are also participating. Though the ultimate build-up of a company and the investment required are not yet fixed, the costs have been estimated at about $250,000 and some IL.750,000, but a considerable reduction of fuel haulage costs is expected, and savings in annual foreign currency expenses for tanker trucks, at present doing most of this work.

If everything proceeds according to plan, the pipe line might be under construction in 1954 and possibly completed by the end of that year — though it should be borne in mind that along with financial and technical questions, some legal difficulties might be encountered in connection with the acquisition of the right of way and with the exact definition of the legal status of the pipeline, which presumably will be that of a "public carrier."

Preliminary ground surveys and technical plans have been prepared by French and U.N. experts. The pipe-line will be comparatively small in diameter and might be made by the Solel Boreh works which is now nearing completion at Acre.

Fourteen heavy tanker trucks costing some $150,000 have been ordered from General Motors by "Delek Ltd.", with a carrying capacity of about 20 tons each, to be used in hauling fuel from Haifa to Tel Aviv and the southern part of the country. Four trucks have arrived, and the rest are due shortly.

New Company For Bond Conversion

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — The Palestine Economic Corporation has recently formed a new company, Israel Enterprises, Inc., to finance through bond conversion the establishment of new industries and the expansion of existing enterprises in Israel, it was announced today by Dr. Heinz Gruenbaum, Executive Vice-President of P.E.C.

Israel Enterprises, Inc. has been registered in the United States with an initial capital of $2,000,000. It has been designated by the Government of Israel as a permissible transferee of registered State of Israel Independence Issue Bonds in an agreement which has been reached between the Minister of Finance and the Corporation. This means that Israel Enterprises may accept Bonds in payment for its issue of capital stock, and present the Bonds to the Treasury for conversion into Israel Pounds for investment in enterprises as approved by the Government of Israel.

The primary policy of Israel Enterprises, Inc. will be to invest in enterprises that are important to the economy of Israel. The instrument of Bond Conversion helps, in reducing the Dollar obligations of Israel and exchanges more flexible equity investment for less flexible fixed-term bond obligations. In this way, the declared intention of the Government to make available to private investment most of the Government's participations via the Development Budget may be carried out.

STOCK MARKET

TEL AVIV

OCT. 25.		Rise Fall
Govt. Loans		
3% 1952 (reg.)	100½	—
3% 1955 (reg.)	99½	—
3% 1956 (reg.)	100	—
Pop. Loans		
1949/52 (IL.10)	99	—
1950/75 (IL.10)	91	—
4½% Taxes Dollar	1223 ×	+40
B. Leumi Ord. sh.	205	-4)
A.F.B. Invest.		
4% Debs. 50/70	98½	
4½% Pref. sh.	104	-4)
Ord. sh. "B"	117	—
Gen. Mortg. Bk.		
4% Deb. 45/62	79	—
6% Pref. sh.	77½	—
Discr		
4% Debs. 46/58	93½	—
4½% 52/66 reg.	79½	—
Nly Ltd.		
6% Debs. 39/59	98	—
5% Pref. sh.	76	—
Pass Debs.		
6% 42/62	89½	—
P.L.D.C.		
Ord. sh.	149½	—½
5% Debs.	92	—
Afr. Pal Inv. Ord. sh.	139½	—½
Rassco		
6% Debs. 56/63	89½	—
6% Pref. Ord. sh.	94½	—
Pal. Potash 6% Pref. sh.	215	+19
"A" ord. sh.	163	+4
Pal. Elec (Ord sh. (Isr.)	202	+9
Mekoroth Pref sh.	69½	—c)
Am 6% "C" Pref. sh.	110	-4)
Ord. "B" sh.	168½	+½
6-8% Con. Debs.	110	+½
"Kurdanch" Ord "B" sh	176	—
Assis Rez. "B" sh.	170½	—½
"Tova" Ord. sh.	110	+½
Nesher: 6% Debs. Ser. A	109½	—
Pal. Cold St. 7% deb.	138	—½
Lodzia 4½% Pref sh.	78½	—½
S.A. Binyan Ord sh.	93	—
Pal. Centr Tr. sh.	90½	—½
Pal. Bearer Bd.		
Ser. 1	73½	—
Ser. 2	71½	+½
Ser. 3	72½	—

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex coupons; d) ex right; x) prutot per one Dollar.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

At 3, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: Ali Baba and the 40 Thieves.
EDEN: Skirts Ahoy.
EDISON: Secret Behind the Door.
HAZAMIR: Vendetta.
ORGIL: April in Paris.
ORION: Tonight we Sing.
ORNA: Portrait of Jenale.
STUDIO: Madness of the Heart.
TEL-OR: Il Lupo Della Sila.
ZION: Carrie.

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White Sheeting — Of a superior make in all sizes
Featherproof Cloth — Of superior quality



Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	20	12	22	24
Tiberias	33	20	31	32
Haifa Port	26	19	27	29
Natanya	26	18	30	30
Tel Aviv Port	15	15	30	30
Lydda Airport	16	19	29	30
Jerusalem	21	14	21	23
Beersheba	07	—	26	29
Eilat	15	17	32	32

FORECAST: Warm and dry.

*A) Humidity at 2 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

• • •

"MASSACH," the Jerusalem amateur theatrical group, is to present "For Services Rendered," by W. Somerset Maugham, at 8.30 p.m. on Saturday at the Y.M.C.A. in Jerusalem. The play will again be performed on November 2 and 7, also at the "Y."

• • •

THE BOG DIVISION of the Ministry of Health, which deals with TB control, has moved into its new quarters at 6a Rehov Gimmel, Hakirya, Tel Aviv, telephone 68826.

• • •

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL of the Hagana organization is to meet this Thursday at the Nathan Strauss Medical Centre in Tel Aviv. Members of the Ministry of Defence are to participate.

• • •

A HUT, used as a Mapam club in Yad Eliahu, Tel Aviv, went up in flames Friday afternoon. Police are investigating.

Kindergartens in T.A. To Open Wednesday

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — State kindergartens will open at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, Mayor Haim Levanon informed the Municipal Council meeting tonight. As for the annual fee of IL.84, the details of gradation of payment by the poor have yet to be worked out, depending on what the Government states is the amount demanded from Tel Aviv towards the payment of kindergarten teachers' salaries.

In the final stages of the debate on the delayed current year's budget, Mr. Zvi Lavon (Mapai) suggested cutting the number of Councillors by 10, giving up the luxurious Municipal Council Hall (formerly the Knesset's seat) to the Opera and retiring to a small hall elsewhere.

The Mayor tonight welcomed the new Progressive Party Councillor, Mr. Moshe Goldstein, who succeeds Mr. Herman Sternberg, now with the Shlumim mission abroad.

Knesset Card Found Insufficient Identification

NAZARETH, Sunday. — Mr. Seif el Din Zu'bi, M.K., was allowed to pass the checkpost outside the town yesterday only after he showed his identity card to the sentry, who thought his Knesset card insufficient identification.

Mr. Towfik Toubi, M.K., was stopped from entering the town through Haifa road for lack of a military permit. He had been prevented earlier from entering Nazareth via Shfar-Am.

Mr. Emil Habibi, M.K., replaced him at a Communist meeting on recent border troubles. As Mr. Toubi refused to leave his bus, its angry passengers had to walk into town from the checkpost.

Pelleg Testifies In Opera Defamation Suit

TEL AVIV, Sunday (ITIM). — "I generally prefer operas to concerts, but in Israel I prefer concerts," Mr. Frank Pelleg, the musician, told the District Court here today.

Mr. Pelleg was giving evidence in the defamation suit for IL.30,000 brought by Miss Edia de Philippe, of the Hebrew National Opera, against Mr. Peter Gradenwitz, the music critic.

Mr. Pelleg said that criticism in periodicals did not interest him especially, as he did not always pay attention to what critics said. The fact that certain articles of criticism had appeared in important foreign journals would not make him alter his opinion.

'Yad Chaim', to be Dedicated On Thursday, Will Take Seven Years

Jerusalem Post Reporter

REHOVOT, Sunday. — "Yad Chaim Weizmann," the Government and Jewish Agency sponsored memorial to the first President of Israel, will be dedicated on Thursday afternoon in a ceremony opening the week-long memorial services on the first anniversary of Dr. Weizmann's death.

Mr. Meyer W. Weisgal, of the Yad Chaim Committee and Chairman of the Executive Board of the Weizmann Institute of Science, told the press here today that the full project would take seven years to complete.

Finance Minister Levi Eshkol had said at one of the first meetings of the Memorial Committee that they must think for the future, but could afford only little. The Memorial should therefore be concentrated on one small area in Israel.

The Memorial, as announced last year, will consist of the area around the Weizmann Residence and tomb and the Science Institute, which is to be preserved as a "green area", as well as by granting 78 scholarships for young scientists, one for each year of the late President's life, and the eventual publication of Dr. Weizmann's very extensive archives.

"We want to create something in the image of Dr. Weizmann, embodying the three elements which made up his life—Zionism, care for the Jews, and science." Care would be taken to ensure the aesthetic basis of the plan Mr. Weisgal said, citing as an example of science combined with beauty the "Genetic Garden", which would be both a thing of beauty and of scientific value.

The publication of the Weizmann Library would take three to five years to complete, owing to the vast mass of material.

No Appeals Abroad

Although no appeals for funds have been made abroad, many prominent Jews have stated that they would like to contribute to the Memorial plan. These include Baron James de Rothschild, who gave £140,000 and Sir Simon Marks and Mr. Isaac Wolfson, who gave £175,000 each.

The Memorial ceremonies open here on Thursday afternoon with the formal inauguration of "Yad Chaim", when President Itzhak Ben-Zvi will lay the cornerstone for the entrance archway to the Memorial area, and Mrs. Vera Weizmann will officially inaugurate the plan.

On Friday morning a Memorial Assembly will be held in "Memorial Square," built to accomodate 5,000 persons at the foot of the hill on the slope of which Dr. Weizmann is buried. Prime Minister David Ben Gurion will deliver an address.

On Saturday night a memorial meeting will be held in Jerusalem, with addresses by Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett, Mr. Nahum Goldman and Mr. Berl Locker, Chairman of the Jewish Agency. On Monday, a week of scientific lectures by world-famous scientists will begin.

Scientists from abroad who will take part include Prof. Niels Bohr, the nuclear physicist, his son Dr. Aage Bohr; Dr. F. Peyton Rous of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research; Prof. Ernst Chaim of the Instituto Superiore di Sanita, Rome; Prof. Linus C. Pauling of the California Institute of Technology; Sir Robert Robinson, President of the Royal Society of Great Britain; and Prof. Herman F. Mark, of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

A special memorial session of the Knesset will be held in Jerusalem on Monday afternoon.

On Tuesday, the newly-built Department of Experimental Biology (the Isaac Wolfson Building) will be dedicated in the presence of the Chief Rabbi; with the presentation of the key to the building by Mr. Isaac Wolfson, the British millionaire, who has supplied all the funds for construction.

After this dedication ceremony, the cornerstone of the Physics Institute building will be laid by Prof. Niels Bohr, Director of the Institute of Theoretical Physics, Copenhagen.

In addition to scientists from abroad, a number of distinguished guests and former friends of Dr. Weizman are arriving for the ceremonies.

They include Sir Simon Marks, Mr. Harry Sacher and Mr. S. Gestetner, friends of the first President since the early "Manchester Days", who established and are among the main supporters of the Sieff Institute and later the Weizmann Institute, and Mr. Abe Feinberg, Mr. Devine, of the American Weizmann wey Stone and Mr. Harry Le-Institute Committee.

Fixed Date Proposed For Weizmann Day

REHOVOT, Sunday—A suggestion was put forward by Mr. Meyer Weisgal here today to observe Weizmann Memorial Day each year on a fixed date according to the secular calendar.

"What could be better than November 2, one of the greatest days in the life of the first President (when the Balfour Declaration was issued in 1919) for commemorating Dr. Weizmann's passing," he said.

U.N. Asked to Back Refugee Settlement

UNITED NATIONS, Sunday (UP). — A group of prominent Americans proposed today that the U.N. offer Israel and the Arab States an $800m. programme for refugee resettlement and economic development as an inducement to reach a peace settlement.

The programme, which the group emphasizes could be carried out only if the current armistices were replaced by a peace settlement, calls for:

1. Investment of $500m. in various projects to develop the area's "water, soil, oil, chemical and human resources." This programme would be spread over six years. Arab countries, "now receiving or expecting large oil royalties, should be invited to make a fair contribution" to the fund.

2. Allocation of $300m. for permanent resettlement within the Arab States of the 800,000 Arab refugees. "Israel shall be requested to make a fair contribution to that fund by way of compensation for abandoned Arab land in Israel."

Welles, Porter Sign

Among the signatories of the plan are former Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles, Paul Porter, former Chief of the Office of Price Administration and American Representative on the U.N. Palestine Conciliation Commission; Earl G. Harrison, former Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, and James G. Patton, President of the National Farmers Union.

Putting forward the proposal, the group emphasized: "that, as a sine qua non of this undertaking, the U.N. should call upon the Arab States and Israel to negotiate their differences and to conclude a peace settlement.

"Obviously, a programme embodying these (resettlement) principles can be implemented only with the consent of the Arab Governments. That consent is the test of the integrity of their desire to lead their people from feudalism into the twentieth century.

"No direct, firm, public proffer of this nature has ever been made to the Arab States, members of the U.N., by the U.N. The benefits are so obvious, it seems unbelievable that their promise would be sacrificed to a thirst for vengeance."

Goldmann Reports To Jewish Agency Heads

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, at yesterday's meeting of the Jewish Agency Executive in Jerusalem, discussed the political situation in the U.S. and the attitude of Washington towards Israel and the Arabs. Dr. Goldmann also spoke of the Conference of American Zionists which is to convene in New York in December.

Keyserling Optimistic On Israel's Economy

By SYD APPLEBAUM

"Israel's major economic problem, the finding of the proper balance between consumption and investment, is being met reasonably — even remarkably — well," Mr. Leon H. Keyserling, former chairman of the U.S. Council of Economic Advisers and adviser to the Independence Bond Drive, told this reporter in an interview at the King David Hotel yesterday.

Mr. Keyserling stated that no country could double its population and attempt a vast industrialization programme within the period of a few years and not have an unfavourable balance of trade. But, he said, the solution lies along the lines of increasing efficiency and productivity so that home needs can be met and Israel able to compete on the international market in producing export goods at a "real" cost.

The noted economist said that he is greatly impressed by all of Israel's accomplishments. He described the New Economic policy instituted in 1952 as very beneficial in creating efficient competition in industry, and in leading to greater economic stability.

Viewed As a Whole

He pointed out that the Policy, and the entire development project, must be viewed as a whole. If one of its aims outshadows the totality then its benefit will be lost. Especially, he voiced a warning against regarding price stabilization as the sole aim of governmental policy.

"If prices change too rapidly," Mr. Keiserling said, "progress is impeded. Business, investment, and economic development need stability — not static stability, but stable development and growth. But the other factors must be kept in view." The economist could point to no "sensational" defects in Israel economic policy, and declined to comment on American suspension of Grant-in-Aid funds.

He described America's economi future as very bright — "barring total war, even brighter than in the past." Until 1960, at least, the former Truman adviser foresees no depression.

America's economy is in good balance, and the conversion to civilian production after 1945 and to date has had no adverse effect upon it. Civilian consumption is high, making up in great measure for the billions of dollars of the wartime budget.

His single suggestion for Israel fund-raising abroad was that it concentrate on long range presentation of Israel's needs — "a country in development rather than a country in stress. The public should be informed of Israel's development on a day-by-day, step-by-step basis, and not in terms of a three, six, or nine-month emergency. The keynote should be participation, rather than assistance."

Mr. Keyserling, who is participating in the Prime Minister's Economic Conference, will lecture at 8.30 tomorrow evening on "America's Economy in World Affairs," at the Terra Sancta Building.

BEN GURION OPENS CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

preserved its identity in the face of Christianity and the rise of Islam.

To both these two cultures and to Judaism, Jerusalem is a Holy City. But when Moslem and Christian soldiers shelled and bombed the Holy City, in face of a U.N. decision, neither that body nor the three world powers blamed the desecrators of the holiness of Jerusalem, nor did they apply sanctions against them.

"It is sheer nonsense to think of a Jewish State without Jerusalem," Mr. Ben Gurion said. "King David made it the capital 3,000 years ago. No Jew can undo now what he did then."

He pointed out that Arab adversity in the past had led to the strengthening of Jewish determination. But these States had not concluded peace with Israel in spite of all Israel's efforts.

The Prime Minister stressed that the Israel Defence Forces, serving also as a unique educational agency for integrating new immigrants, did not disappoint the Jewish people in 1948, "and will not disappoint them should we be attacked."

Our greatest needs are power and water, he observed. The draining of the Huleh basin was accompanied by Syrian murdering of Jewish workers. But the U.N. Security Council decided that the Syrian claim that drainage would give Israel strategic advantage was untrue, and permitted Israel to continue development.

On the present development project for electric power, the U.N. Chief of Staff, General Bennike, had adopted the same approach "As far as I know," he said, "never in history has a people bent on development... not been allowed to do it."

Citing the heroic example of Hanna and her seven sons, the Premier, speaking extemporaneously in English, said: "We will never bow to the golden ring of Caesar, however powerful he may be. But we have not lost our faith in our the free peoples of the world."

Earlier in the day, the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi received the visitors on the grounds of the Binyanei Ha'ooma, where they toured the Israel Pavilion.

Tomorrow, closed sessions of the Conference will hear greetings from Mr. B. Locker of the Jewish Agency, a report on Israel's Defence Problems by Sgan Aluf Peled, and concluding remarks by Minister for Foreign Affairs, Moshe Sharett.

In the afternoon, the Finance Minister, Mr. Eshkol, will discuss Israel's financial and economic programme, and Mr. Bernstein, the Commerce Minister, will speak on private investment here, followed by general discussion.

20,000 at Funeral of 'Hazon Ish'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BNEI BRAK, Sunday. — Some 20,000 persons streamed here today from all over the country, participants from Jerusalem and Safad, to attend the funeral of Rabbi Abraham Isaiah Karelitz, the "Hazon Ish", who died in his home here on Saturday.

Black-garbed Orthodox scholars and students dominated in the multitude that pressed round his home. Among them were "Netorei Karta," who had never before left the city of Jerusalem.

In accordance with the wishes of the deceased no words were said at the graveside, and only his elder brother, Rabbi Meir Karelitz of Jerusalem, and his brother-in-law, Rabbi M. Gronemann, spoke beside the bier before the funeral procession set out.

Among the notables present were the Chief Rabbi of Israel, the Chief Rabbis of almost all the towns, the Minister for Religious Affairs, the Minister of Posts, the Army's Chief Chaplain, Heads of yeshivot and many of the Talmudic sages of Jerusalem. It was only with great difficulty that they managed to press their way through the crowd to the bier.

As the procession was about to set out for the Zichron Meir cemetery here, Rabbi Gronemann cried out, "Oy, der Tate iz nito" (Oh, the father is no more). Hundreds of the Hazon Ish's pupils and former pupils then broke into tears and tore their coats and shirts.

Rabbi Gronemann said that Rabbi Karelitz's chief concern was for the small man, the orphan, the widow and the small yeshivot.

The mourners chanted "Sh'ma Yisrael" in unison and after the saying of *Kaddish* the procession moved off. Rabbi Karelitz was borne aloft by his pupils of the Tiferet Zion Yeshiva.

Burial of Shlomo Hilles

TEL AVIV, Sunday (ITIM). — Shlomo Hillels, the writer, was laid to rest in the Nahlat Yitzhak cemetery today. He was eulogized by Mr. Nathan Goren, the writer, and Mr. Y. Koren, of the Bessarabian Immigrants Association. Among the mourners were Mr. Y. Sprinzak, Speaker of the Knesset, many writers and teachers, and many who immigrated from Bessarabia.

1,200 Italian Landless Peasants Given Land

ROME, Sunday (Reuter). — A total of 1,200 Italian landless farm workers today became smallholders when the Government gave them 7,315 hectares of land stripped from big estates under the agrarian reform programme.

The distribution took place in Southern Italy, north of Rome and at Ravenna on the Adriatic.

A total of 51,566 landless peasant families have so far been allotted 28,576 hectares expropriated from big landowners since Parliament enacted the land reform three years ago.

The government's aim in the immediate future is to parcel out a total of 700,000 hectares under the programme.

Cables in Brief

JAPAN. — The Japanese Federation of Coalmine Workers' Unions has announced an unlimited "go slow" strike to back wage demands. Production is expected to drop 30%.

MURDER. — The bludgeoned and bullet-ridden body of Samuel Seltzer, 50-year-old President of the American Diamond Syndicate, was found on Saturday beside a large, open and empty safe in his Chicago office. Seltzer had apparently grappled with his assailant before being murdered.

FIRE. — About 150 persons were injured, 95 of them seriously, when two tank containers exploded and burst into flames near Rimini, Italy, on Saturday night. Persons within a 300 metre radius were burned by the heat of the fire.

COLLAPSE. — Three spectators collapsed and died within ten minutes of each other in the Minneapolis Memorial Stadium while watching a football match yesterday.

TRIESTE

(Continued from Page 1)

today Government justifiably characterized this situation as a threat of aggression."

Italy offer to pull back her troops a short distance from the frontier if Yugoslavia would do the same was made in Rome last night.

Mr. Rankovic told an election meeting in Belgrade that only an "alteration in the charter and content" of the Anglo-American offer of October 8 to hand over Zone "A" to Italy could lead to constructive talks. He also rejected the Italian peace treaty solution of a Governor of Trieste Free Territory appointed by the United Nations, and said that the British and Americans, in deciding to hand over the zone to Italy, gave way to the Italian Government's threat not to remain in the Atlantic Pact.

Another of Yugoslavia's four Vice-Presidents, Mr. Milovan Djilas, told a meeting in Titograd, capital of Montenegro, that Yugoslav friendship for Britain and America was fading as a result of their decision. But he added that he did not think the people of Britain could be convinced that it was necessary to fight the Yugoslavs to ensure the entry of Italian imperialism into Zone 'A'."



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Choral works by Rossi, Praetorius and Bach.
Bach: Organ-Fugue in E flat
Harpsichord Concerto in E
Pachelbel: Chaconne for Strings

Import of Spare Parts To be Centralized

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—The import of non-original spare-parts for agricultural machinery is to be centralized in a semi-public company, in which leading merchants, including the cooperative wholesale organization, Hamashbir Hamerkazi, are to participate. Management shares are to be held by Government and the Jewish Agency.

The company is to operate on a non-profit basis and local distribution is to be continued through agents and merchants as at present. The company will probably place a substantial order with German suppliers, but one of its main objectives will be to develop local production.

U.S. Air Bases in Spain May Void Morocco Plans

WASHINGTON, Sunday (UP). — General Nathan Twining, Air Force Chief of Staff, said today that the new Spanish base agreement may enable the Air Force to cancel plans for building two huge air bases in French Morocco.

General Twining made the statement to reporters at the National Airport as he and Air Secretary Harold Talbott took off for Paris on a two-week tour of air installations in Europe and Africa.

The Air Force has built three of five planned strategic air bases in Morocco and a Senate Armed Services Sub-Committee recently raised a question as to whether the other two were needed.

150 Delegates from 10 Countries at J'lem Conference

The list of 150 delegates from 10 countries attending the Economic Conference in Jerusalem is as follows:

ARGENTINA
Alfred Korn; Shimon Mirelman; Esra Tubal; and Mr. Ventura.

AUSTRALIA
Max Freilich, Sydney.

CANADA
Lawrence Freiman; Hyman Grover, Montreal; Samuel Grover, Montreal; Saul Hayes, Montreal; Rabbi Sambrowsky, Montreal; and Jesse Moss.

FRANCE
Baron Guy de Rothschild and Baroness de Rothschild, and Christian Valensi, Paris.

GREAT BRITAIN
Mr. S. Gestetner, and Mrs. Gestetner; Sir Simon Marks, London; Harry Sacher, London; Marcus Sieff, London; and A.H. Silverman, London.

ISRAEL
H. Goldenberg, Rehovot, and Meyer Weisgal, Rehovot.

MEXICO
Yerucham Gitlin, and Sol. Wishnak.

SOUTH AFRICA
Israel Dunske, Germantown; Mr. Marks; Saul Moshal, Durban; and Mr. Senior.

SWITZERLAND
Yehuda Assia and Jack Brunshweig.

UNITED STATES
Morris Alexander, Chicago; Col. Jacob Arvey, Chicago; Isaad Behr, and Mrs. Behr, Rockford, Ill.; Harry Beilin, Los Angeles; Judge A. David Benjamin, and Mrs. Benjamin, New York City; Louis Bennett, New York City; Benjamin S. Berkowitz, New York City; Henry C. Bernstein, New York City; Judge Maurice Bernon, Cleveland, Ohio; Morris Berinstein, Syracuse, N.Y.; Charles Bick, New York City; Walter H. Bieringer, Canton, Mass.; Max Borgenicht, and Mrs. Borgenicht, New York City; Maurice Bookstein, New York City; Sol Boxer, Troy, N.Y.; Mrs. Alexander Brailove, Elizabeth, N.J.; Benjamin G. Browdy, New York City; Himan Brown, New York City; Meyer Brown, New York City; Samuel Brown, South Bend, Ind.; Samuel H. Daroff, Phila., Pa.; Judge Irwin D. Davidson, and Mrs. Davidson, New York City; Morris Dewoskin, Chicago and Abraham Dickenstein, New York City.

Rabbi William Drasin, New York City; Max Elkon, New York City; Mrs. Irving Engel, New York City; A. Feinberg, and Mrs Feinberg, New York City; Rabbi Joseph Fink, and Mrs. Fink, Buffalo, N.Y.; Fred S. Forman, Rochester, N.Y.; Rabbi Herbert Friedman, and Mrs. Friedman, Milwaukee, Wisc.; Leopold Freudberg, and M. Freudberg, Washington, D.C.; Oscar Getz, Chicago, Ill.; Julius Ginsberg, Chicago, Ill.; David Ginsburg, Washington, D.C.; Louis Ginsburg, Glens Fall, N.Y.; Milton Goldberger, and Mrs. Goldberger, Newark, N.J.; Abraham Goldfarb, and Mrs. Goldfarb, Great Neck, N.Y.; Samuel J. Goldfarb, and Mrs. Goldfarb, New York City; Nahum Goldmann, New York City; I.E. Goldstein, St. Louis, Mo.; I. Edwin Goldwasser, New York City; Benjamin Gordon, and Mrs. Gordon, New York City; and Samuel O. Gottesman, New York City.

Sidney Green, Great Neck, N.Y.; David Greenberg, Paterson N.J.; Harry Greenberg, St. Louis, Mo.; Harry Greenstein, Baltimore, Md.; Joel Gross, and Mrs. Gross, Newark, N.J.; Meyer Halperin, New York City; Adolph L. Hamburger, Baltimore, Md.; Max Helvarg, New York City; Myron Kahn, Columbia, S.C.; Nathaniel P. Kahn, and Mrs. Kahn, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Leon Keyserling, Washington, D.C.; Adolph Kiesler, Denver, Colo.; Siegfried Kramarsky, and Mrs. Kramarsky, New York City; Samuel Kramer, and Mrs. Kramer, New York City; Louis Kranitz, and Mrs. Kranitz, St. Joseph, Mo.; Abe Krumbein, New York City; Nathan Kuss, Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Jacob Landsberg, New York City; Lawrence Laskey, Boston, Mass.; and Harry Levine, and Mrs Levine, Leominster, Mass.

Raphael Levy, New York City; Max Lipin, Los Angeles; Robert I. Lipton, Durham, N.C.; Alexander Lowenthal, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dr. Isador Lubin and Mrs. Lubin, New York City; Louis Ludwig and Mrs. Ludwig, New York City; Jack Mandel, Cleveland, Ohio; Borris Margolin, New York City; Joseph M. Mazer, New York City; Hans Meyer, New York City; Samuel Mittelman, Scranton, Pa.; Fred Monosson, Boston, Mass.; Henry Montor, New York City; Morris Neumark, Phila., Pa.; Martin Prozer, New York City; Mrs. Selma Pilavin, Providence, R.I.; Theodore R. Racoosin, New York City; Ellis Radinsky, New York City; Barney Rappaport, Hartford, Conn.; Samuel Raucher, Norwich, Conn.; and Sol. M. Reiter, Newburgh, N.Y.

Meyer Rider, Newburgh, N.Y.; Jacob Rivkin, Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Samuel Rothberg, Peoria, Ill.; Samuel Rubiner, and Mrs. Rubiner, Detroit, Mich.; Dan Ruskin, Miami, Fla.; Samuel Sakols, and Mrs. Sakols, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. Salinger, Los Angeles; Dr. Norman Salit, New York City; William Saltzman, and Mrs. Saltzman, New York City; Lawrence Schacht, New York City; D. Joseph Schwartz, New York City; Judge Zelig Schwartz, Meriden, Conn.; Joseph D. Shane, Beverly Hills, Cal.; Sidney Shanfield, Mahanoy City, Pa.; William Shipley, Cleveland, Ohio; Josselyn M. Shore, Great Neck, N.Y.; Joseph Shulman, Paterson, N.J.; Jacob Sincoff, New York City; I. Jacob Sinderbrand, Atlantic City, N.J.; Isadore Sobeloff, Detroit, Mich.; and Nathan Sokol, Birmingham, Ala.

Meyer Steinglass, New York City; Francis E. Stern, Hartford, Conn.; Jack Stern, Paterson, N.J.; Dewey Stone, and Mrs Stone, Brockton, Mass.; Mrs. Chaya Surchin, New York City; Joseph Talamo, Worcester, Mass.; Isaac Taylor, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Maurice Taylor, and Mrs. Taylor, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Julian B. Venezky, and Mrs. Venezky, Peoria, Ill.; Jacob M. Viener, Richmond, Va.; Edward M. Warburg, New York City; Jack D. Weiler, and Mrs. Weiler, New York City; M. William Weinberg, Larchmont, N.Y.; Joel Weiss, West Chester, Pa.; and Paul Wolk, Rochester, N.Y.

Personal Notices

To "ADRIATICA" S.P.A.N., Haifa
sincere condolences on the passing away of
Mr. Lodovico Casati
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THE UNITED PORT SERVICES
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hereby express their sympathy to
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and to the family of the late
Mr. Lodovico Casati

THE SKAL CLUB OF MT. CARMEL, HAIFA
extend their heartfelt sympathy and condolences
to the family of the late
LODOVICO CASATI
FOUNDER/MEMBER and Member of the Council
to the "Adriatica" Steamship Navigation Co. and
to his colleagues and the Members of the Staff
in their bereavement.

THE ISRAEL CHAMBER OF SHIPPING
extend deepfelt sympathy to the family of
the late
LODOVICO CASATI
THEIR PAST PRESIDENT
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PROGRAMME: Ovt. "The Thieving Magpie" — Rossini; "Americans in Paris" — Gershwin
Serenade for 13 Winds — Mozart; "Rhapsody in Blue" — Gershwin
(Soloist: LEONARD BERNSTEIN)
Tickets from tomorrow, Tuesday, October 27, at the I.P.O. Office, 56 Allenby Rd., (11-2); 4-6).

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THE rejection by Jordan of the American-backed plan for the joint use by the Arabs and Israel of the Jordan Valley water resources was accompanied by official Jordan comment that it had been turned down as likely to benefit Israel. Characteristically, the fact that, on balance, the scheme might have proven of even greater benefit to Jordan and the Arab States apparently carried no weight in the consideration. This is an attitude which has now become the norm in Israel-Arab relations and emphasizes the almost insuperable difficulties besetting search for practical cooperation in the Middle East. While the fear of benefiting Israel is paramount, and is the indispensable touchstone in Arab consideration of any issue, the same psychology has frequently been used in matters affecting purely inter-Arab States' relationships rendering illusory any attemyt to build a strategy on Arab unity.

THE JORDAN VALLEY SCHEME

The moral, however, must not be lost in considering the complaint in connection with Israel's hydroelectric scheme at the Bnot Ya'acov bridge, which Syria at the moment is bringing before the Security Council. The complaint does not start with an appraisal of the harm being caused to Syrian interest, if any, but with opposition to the fact that a development scheme, which will be of value to Israel, is being undertaken. It is for this reason that General Bennike's decision ordering Israel to stop work was so unfortunate, and why it was so coolly received by the Israel Government.

Confronted with the moral impasse presented by the Arab attitude, those who sincerely desire to further the cause of peace, must see to it that such a dog-in-the-manger policy pays no dividends. It is now agreed by most observers that in this particular the Syrians have in fact scored very heavily.

In contrast to the attitude of the Arabs, the Israel Government announced, well in advance of the Arab refusal, that it is quite prepared to consider this or any other scheme on its merits. The policy of Israel has always been to seek agreement with her neighbours on development projects of which this is an example without their imposition by a third party, but in this instance there was no objection; on the contrary, there was willingness by Israel to accept United States mediation should that prove helpful.

The sincerity of Israel's stand in this matter is borne out by the fact that the Jordan project, already under construction, does not interfere with the new overall scheme but can even serve to give it a flying start. It has also to be emphasized that the UNRWA plan, as a correspondent points out, finds its origins in earlier blueprints drawn up even before Israel achieved Statehood. The experience and long consideration which Israel has given to the matter will enable her to make a useful contribution towards improving the proposed plan by correcting some of its deficiencies.

Apart from the Israel-phobia of the Arab States, there is another and more shrewd political calculation behind the Arab rejection. The solution to the problem of an adequate water supply would provide well-irrigated land for the settlement of the great majority of the Arab refugees now concentrated in conditions of squalor and misery along Israel's borders. The question of the refugees has been successfully, continuously and cynically exploited by the Arab States as a basic cause preventing settlement with Israel. They have been the raw material out of which the problem of infiltration has been created and kept alive. Quite apart from any other considerations, therefore, this factor seems decisive in determining Arab opposition to this or any other development plan which might be brought forward in the future.

Number of Unemployed Dropped in September

The daily average number of unemployed stood at 13,300 in September as compared to 16,650 in August, the Ministry of Labour announced yesterday. The drop was due to the initiation of special works during the holiday period, it was said.

The Ministry announced that it was expected that unemployment would rise in October, but that it would drop again with the beginning of the citrus harvest.

The main centres of unemployment in September were: the Yarkon area, 2,291; the Lydda and Yavne area, 2,082; Haifa and its surroundings, 1,516; Jerusalem and its surroundings, 1,316; Tel Aviv-Jaffa, 1,340; and the middle Sharon area, 1,012.

Most of the jobless, 10,349, were unskilled labourers. Other categories were industrial workers, 966; building workers, 810; and clerks, 705.

Triumph and Tragedy (II) — *By Sir Winston Churchill*

Caen Falls to British

THE bocage which covers much of Normandy consists of a multitude of small fields divided by banks, with ditches and very high hedges. Artillery support for an attack is thus hindered by lack of good observation and it was extremely difficult to use tanks. It was infantry fighting all the way, with every little field a potential strong-point. Nevertheless good progress was made, except for protracted failure to capture Caen.

This small but famous town was to be the scene of bitter struggles over many days. To us it was important, because, apart from the fact that there was good ground to the east for constructing air-strips, it was the hinge on which our whole plan turned. Montgomery's intention was to make a great left wheel by the American forces, with Caen as their left-hand pivot.

It was equally important for the Germans. If their lines were pierced there, the whole of their Seventh Army would be forced south-eastwards towards the Loire, opening a gap between it and the Fifteenth Army in the North. The way to Paris would then be open. Thus in the following weeks Caen became the scene of ceaseless attacks and the most stubborn defence, drawing towards it a great part of the German divisions, and especially their armour. This was a help as well as a hindrance.

The Germans, though the reserve divisions of their 15th Army were still held intact north of the Seine, had of course been reinforced from elsewhere, and by June 12 twelve divisions were in action, four of them Panzers. This was less than we had expected. The tremendous air offensive had hampered all the enemy's communications. Every bridge across the Seine below Paris and the principal bridges across the river Loire were by now destroyed.

Control of Air

Most of the reinforcing troops had to use the roads and railways running through the gap between Paris and Orleans, and were subjected to continuous and damaging attacks by day and night from our air forces. A German report of July 8 said, "From Paris to the West and South-West all air communications are broken."

Not only were the enemy to reinforce quickly, but their divisions arrived piecemeal, short of equipment, and fatigued by long night marches, and they were thrown into the line as they came. The German command had no chance to form a striking force behind the battle for a powerful, well-concerted counter-offensive.

By June 11 the Allies had formed a continuous front inland, and our fighters were operating from half a dozen forward air strips. The next task was to secure a lodgment area big enough to hold sufficient forces for the decisive breakout. The Americans thrust westward across the Cherbourg peninsula towards Barneville, on the western coast, which they reached on June 17. Simultaneously they advanced northwards, and after sharp fighting stood before the outer defences of Cherbourg on the 22nd.

The enemy resisted stoutly till the 26th in order to carry out demolitions. These were so thorough that heavy loads could not be brought in through the port till the end of August.

* * *

Beyond the battlefield other events influenced the future. On the night of June 12-13 the first flying bombs fell on London. They were launched in Northern France from places remote from our landed armies. Their early conquest would bring relief to our civil population, once again under bombardment. Part of the Strategic Air Force renewed attacks on these sites, but there could of course be no question of distorting the land battle on this account. As I said in Parliament, the people at home could feel they were sharing the perils of their soldiers.

Hitler Disagrees

On June 17, at Margival, near Soissons, Hitler held a conference with Rundstedt and Rommel. His two generals pressed on him strongly the folly of bleeding the German Army to death in Normandy. They urged that, before it was destroyed, the Seventh Army should make an orderly withdrawal to the Seine, where, together with the 15th Army, it could fight a defensive but mobile battle with at least some hope of success.

But Hitler would not agree. Here, as in Russia and Italy, he demanded that no ground should be given up and all should fight where they stood. The generals were of course right. Hitler's method of fighting to the death on all fronts at once lacked the important element of selection.

In the battle area along the coast our consolidation was making headway. Bombarding ships of all types, including battleships, continued to support the armies on shore, particularly in the eastern sector, where the enemy concentrated the bulk of his armour and where his batteries were most troublesome. U-boats and light surface vessels tried to attack, though with little success, but sea mines, which were mostly laid by aircraft, took a serious toll of Allied shipping and delayed our build-up.



British troops in action before Caen.

Across the beaches progress was good. In the first six days 326,000 men, 54,000 vehicles, and 104,000 tons of stores were landed. In spite of serious losses among landing-craft an immense supply organization was rapidly taking shape. An average of more than 300 vessels and craft of all types was arriving daily with supplies.

By June 19 the two "Mulberry" harbours, one at Arromanches, the other 10 miles farther West, in the American sector, were making good progress. "Pluto," the submarine pipeline, was also well advanced. But then a four-day gale began which almost entirely prevented the landing of men and material, and did great damage to the newly sunk breakwaters. Many floating bombardons which were not designed for such conditions broke from their moorings and crashed into other breakwaters and the anchored shipping.

Harbour Ruined

The harbour in the American sector was ruined, and its serviceable parts were used to repair Arromanches. This gale, the like of which had not been known in June for 40 years, was a severe misfortune. We were already behind our programme of unloading. The break-out was equally delayed, and on June 23 we stood only on the line we had prescribed for the 11th.

* * *

In the last week of June the British established a bridgehead across the river Odon south of Caen. Efforts to extend it southward and eastward were repelled. The southern sector of the British front was twice attacked by several Panzer divisions. In violent conflicts the Germans were severely defeated, with heavy losses from our air and powerful artillery.

These attacks were the result of Hitler's instructions at the Soissons conference. On June 30 Keitel telephoned Rundstedt and asked, "What shall we do?" Rundstedt answered, "Make peace, you idiots. What else can you do?"

It was now our turn to strike, and on July 8 a strong attack on Caen was launched from the north and north-west. The first of the tactical bombardments by Allied heavy bombers, which henceforward were a marked feature, prepared the way. Royal Air Force heavy bombers dropped more than 2,000 tons on the German defences, and at dawn British infantry, hampered unavoidably by the bomb-craters and the rubble of fallen buildings, made good progress. By July 10 all of Caen on our side of the river was gained and I could say to Montgomery, "Many congratulations on your capture of Caen."

(To be continued)

Democrats' Apathy in New York

Mayoralty Candidates Fail to Excite Voters

By JESSE ZEL LURIE

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—EVEN those who are close to New York politics are finding it extremely difficult to explain why only 25 per cent of the city's registered Democrats participated in the Primary Election of the Party's candidates which were held last month. There was a fight between the Democratic machine candidate, the incumbent Mayor Vincent Impelliteri, and a New Dealer, Robert F. Wagner, Jr. The political pundits predicted as usual that if the voters were apathetic and did not come to the polls, the machine candidate would win. But three out of four registered Democrats did not vote, and the machine candidate was defeated two to one — which proves that the old-time political machines are dead and, in New York at least, can no longer herd the voters to the polls on Primary Day.

The obvious explanation for the voters' apathy is that none of the candidates for the Democratic nomination had any attraction for the average Democrat. It is becoming equally obvious as the election campaign progresses that the citizens of New York cannot get too enthusiastic about any of the candidates, Republican, Democratic, Liberal or Independent, from whom they have to select, on November 3, 1953, the Mayor for the next four years of the largest city in the world. Registration last week was much lighter than the last mayoralty election, despite the increase in population in the last four years.

Feel Swindled

New York voters feel that they have been swindled by the complicated Party politics which have eliminated from the Mayoralty race some personalities (among them U.S. Representative Jacob Javits) who might have risen above petty Party politics and solved the city's urgent problems. The need for a really independent Mayor such as the late Fiorello LaGuardia is particularly great because there is no great disagreement between the parties on what has to be done for New York; the problem is how it should be done and who is to be blamed for the "mess" that exists at present. The candidates therefore repeat similar promises:

1) They will try to reduce the subway fare.

2) They will remedy the city's shaky finances and re-arrange the present tax structure.

3) They will clean New York of graft, racketeering and "political protection" to gangsters.

The clear-cut, two-party system which has always been the major characteristic of American politics has been broken in New York. The city is traditionally Democratic, and until the late Fiorello LaGuardia was elected as an Independent, with Republican and American Labour Party support, Tammany Hall, the official Democratic club, was all-powerful.

Tammany is much weaker and is divided now between supporters of the incumbent Mayor, who, though he lost the Primary, will run as an independent on the "Experience Party" ticket, and Wagner, the regular Democratic candidate, son of the late Senator Robert Wagner to whom the progressive labour legislation of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration is credited. Although young Wagner has served for a number of years in the State Legislature (where he showed great interest in housing projects), and is at present the President of the Manhattan Borough Council, he apparently does not possess the qualities of his father, and seems to be a colourless personality.

Crime Investigator

Rudolph Halley, the Liberal Party candidate, reached the political foreground extremely fast. He owes much of his success to his position as the lawyer for the Senate Crime Investigation Committee, the first investigating committee to allow television into its sessions. The "show" was a hit and aroused a great amount of public interest. This popularity brought the committee's Chairman, Senator Estes Kefauver, within breathing range of the Democratic Presidential nomination last year; it also helped Halley to get elected as the President of the New York Municipal Council. The Liberal Party itself is a unique New York organization. The backbone of the Party is the New York labour unions, especially the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, headed by David Dubinsky. The unions were organized in the American Labour Party which supported Henry Wallace in the 1948 Presidential campaign. In an effort to rid the ALP of Communist influence, the Liberal Party was formed. To add to the complications, the ALP has now split with the Communists. The "Daily Worker" urges a "popular front" behind Wagner, but the ALP leaders, headed by Vito Marcantonio, have refused and are running their own candidate, making it a four-cornered race.

The candidate who, many believe, possesses the best personal qualifications for the job is Haroid Riegelman, the Republican nominee. He has vast experience in city government and has served successfully in various administrative positions. The Republican Party, however, is almost the weakest of the lot in New York City.

Readers' Letters

ISRAEL DOCUMENTARY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—An article entitled "An Israel Documentary" in your issue of October 13 states "Israel documentary (film) has come to mean the inevitable vista of orange groves, immigrant huts and Tel Aviv promenade — and Paul Falkenberg has come to change Israel documentary."

This statement is unfair to the competent Israel craftsmen who work in films and to the organizations which produce films.

It is true that some films produced here are bad; so is a good portion of the film output of every other country. It is certainly unfair and destructive to judge only by the bad. During the past few years, Israel has produced a number of films which have attained top production standards. Last year, for example, the Keren Hayesod initiated a new series of documentaries with the production of two films — "Transition" and "Harvest From the Waters" which have since been released throughout the world in English, French and Spanish. Both these films have received public and critical favour in every country in which they have been shown. Your reporter could even compare Israel's productions with those of other countries shown during the "Conquest of the Desert" Exhibition—and his conclusions certainly would be different.

We welcome Mr. Falkenberg, as we welcome any competent craftsman. But we would also welcome the time when similarly serious efforts and similarly competent craftsmen will not be denigrated simply because the efforts originate in our own country.

Yours etc.,
KEREN HAYESOD
UNITED ISRAEL CAMPAIGN
Jerusalem, October 20.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Referring to the correspondence in your Readers' Letters column (your issues of September 18, October 2, 16 and 22) there is a danger of your correspondents' losing sight of the original subject of this controversy — westernisation and its implications.

To speak of the westernization of new immigrants — Oriental as well as East Europeans — can, in the circumstances, mean only one thing: the raising of their standard of living. This implies providing them with modern and more sanitary dwellings, technical facilities that will enable them to acquire cleaner habits, and better education to help them appreciate the products of western culture.

If we accept this definition, it seems that immigrants who had acquired some measure of westernization in their countries of origin are being, to all intents and purposes, un-westernized. To speak of westernizing people in the *ma'barot* is therefore a mere contradiction in terms. If the authorities are interested in gaining the immigrants' good will and cooperation more attention should be paid to improving their lot. Rude disillusionment can be conducive only to embitterment and cynicism — and these are the last things immigrants should be allowed to experience.

Yours etc.,
N.B.B.
Jerusalem, October 23.

KEEPING POSTED

THOSE of us who live along the border are also rather sensitive to the less ghastly infringements of the Armistice Agreement, such as the illegal concentration of Legionnaires across the lines in the "semi-demilitarized" zone. A man we know who lives in Jerusalem's Musrara quarter says that while news of this sort does not disturb him unduly, he claims that a "war of nerves" is being waged by the inhabitants of the Old City. He quoted our report of the *muezzin* on the other side getting a loudspeaker for his minaret, and said that in addition to this he is continually



disturbed by the mad hooting of taxis outside the Damascus Gate. We asked him how he knew they were Arab taxis, and he pointed out that anyone who contravened the traffic regulations in that fashion on our side would have been jailed long ago. On the week-end, when all mundane noises in Jewish Jerusalem are stilled, the *muezzin*, the taxi-horns and the multitude of bells in the Old City all seem, he claims, to be specifically designed to prevent him having his *Shabbat* nap.

* * *

ONCE upon a time, this column received so many bus stories that they had to be "rationed." But now that the bus companies have been going through their books again, just to find out where they stand, we have to say a few words. (We know where we stand, without going through our books.) We supposed they thought that they were making too much money, and wanted to refund a little to a charitable institution, or to decrease fares by a couple of pruțot, but now we hear that they are actually losing money, and unless the Government lets them raise fares they will lose their shirts, or radiator-caps, or whatever bus companies lose unless allowed to raise fares now and again... and again. Of course the Ministry of Transport will declare that there is to be no increase until 1963 and the companies will threaten a general strike and the Ministry will declare that there are to be increases at least until November 15. But we can be sure that in return for the increases the companies will be expected to improve their service. Our Transport Editor writes:

"Bus services have improved lately. Formerly, when I had managed to board a bus, minus three or four buttons, I usually stood at a respectful distance from the driver while he sorted out his five-pound notes and discussed the weather report with an opposite number. Now he gives me a ticket immediately and advises me that there is a very comfortable seat at left back and would I take it until he can find me something better? Changing drivers at Mahane Yehuda was formerly a lebensabottle-neck — waiting for a new driver who often arrived with half his unconsumed breakfast... and then for a payload (two... bus loads plus any odd number over ten). The buses are clean and shining... at every stop the driver nips out of his seat and does a quick job with a broom, utterly unmindful of his social status, which is somewhere between the Prime Minister and Dr. Michael Simon. Brakes are better... no more sudden stops where passengers fall over one another (I recall how an elderly gentleman once lost his false teeth in this manner, dropping them into the lap of a small girl who promptly had hysterics shouting 'Issa the Dod is trying to bite me'). Sitting on a luxuriously upholstered seat I was lighting a cigarette when a policeman clapped me on the shoulder. I got up immediately but he only offered me a Nelson saying, they smelled so much better than mine. Has their pay gone up too?

We can't remember any more of the report. We lost it getting into a bus.

* * *

ONE of the few places one can "drop in" on these days without being welcomed like an electricity bill in the middle of the month, is the Druse village of Daliat el Carmel near Haifa. Having been royally received by Sheikh Yousef Mukhladi, we strolled around the village to find it talking about one of the best bus stories we have ever heard. Recently, the bus from Daliat to Haifa was unexpectedly stopped near Ahuza for a police inspection. The constables found some 15 parcels and containers of meat, but none of the passengers would claim ownership of the illegal cargo. Not having sufficient proof to arrest anyone, the policemen contented themselves with taking the meat off the bus, and after piling it up outside, permitted the bus to proceed. As the vehicle moved off, one of the passengers opened the rear door and succeded in pulling in one of the parcels, without being detected by the police. As it turned out however, the parcel was not his own, and another passenger immediately claimed the ownership he had so modestly relinquished before the curious constables.

* * *



THE villagers agreed to let one of the village notables, who also happened to be on the bus, to arbitrate their case, and he ruled that the man who had risked his physical safety, as well as being caught by the police, should receive the full benefit of his catch. The other man did not like this judgement at all and demanded that the case be brought before a solicitor whom both men knew. The lawyer, basing his decision on the "finding by stealing" law, ruled that the owner was the legal beneficiary. This decision was in turn hotly contested by the other man, until both agreed to take their case to a higher court, a Daliat el Carmel sheikh. He, with the wisdom of Solomon, ruled that both men equally share the meat, this decision being finally and grudgingly accepted by both parties. The whole village is still talking of the three judgments.

Today's contributors include, Y. F., of Haifa, and J.S. Komor, of Jerusalem.

The French Embassy in Israel takes pleasure to inform the esteemed public that the "Foyer Culturel Francais" will be opened tomorrow, October 27, 1953, at the former premises of the Embassy at 70 Hayarkon Street.

The Foyer comprises a reading room with newspapers and periodicals, a lending library, a permanent exhibition of French books, a library of gramophone records and a meeting room.

The Foyer will be open at the following hours: 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m., every day except Friday afternoon, Saturday and Sunday.

L'Ambassade de France en Israël a l'honneur et le plaisir de porter à la connaissance du public que le "Foyer Culturel Francais," installé dans les anciens locaux de la Chancellerie, 70 Rue Hayarkon, ouvrira ses portes le mardi, 27 octobre.

Le Foyer comporte une salle de lecture de revues et periodiques, une bibliothèque, une exposition permanente du livre francais, une discothèque et une salle de réunion.

Heures d'ouverture: 10 h.-13 h.
16 h.-20 h.
tous les jours, sauf vendredi après-midi, samedi et dimanche.

"YAD CHAIM WEIZMANN" COMMITTEE

wishes to announce the result of the public competition for the design of the

GRAVE OF DR. CHAIM WEIZMANN,

1st President of Israel

that was announced in agreement with the Central Competition Committee of the Engineers' and Architects' Association in Israel. The panel of judges which was composed of Messrs.: L. Eshkol, Minister of Finance; M. Weisgal; Z. Shazar, member of the Jewish Agency Executive; the Architects, I. Lavie, and I. Klarwein; S. Aranl, Engineer; the designs artist, M. Yanco; the sculptor, M. Sternschuss, examined the various designs and have awarded as follows:

First Prize: Y. Bergman (Potah Tikva) and B. Rosengarten (Ramat Gan).
Second Prize: A. Yaski, S. Povsner, and the sculptor, M. Taiper (Tel Aviv).
Third Prize: M. Yaron (Velosker), and Y. Nisenvitz (Tel Aviv).
Purchase A: Y. Levitt, and N. Zolotov (Tel Aviv).
Purchase B: S. Mastchekin, M. Leibovitz, Y. Pinanta, and the sculptor, N. Rapaport (Tel Aviv).

An exhibition of the Designs is being held in the Engineers House, 3rd floor, 200 Rehov Dizengoff, Tel Aviv, until Wednesday, October 28, between 9 a.m.-1.00 p.m., and 4-7 p.m.

Winning Designs will also be on exhibit at the Memorial Ceremonies in honour of the late President at Rehovot.

THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED

(Head Office: Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, London, England)

SUMMARY OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1952

1951			£	£
£	£			
—754,068		Transferred from Revenue Accounts		888,708
58,463		Life Profits from the Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society		58,463
707,804		Interest, Dividends and Rents (gross)		762,304
10,026				1,369,396
310,000		Deduct Staff Pensions	300,000	
38,368		Expenses not charged to other Accounts	38,458	
348,368				338,458
				330,977
—235,338				
108,535	Credit	United Kingdom Taxation		388,788
—236,797	Loss	NET PROFIT AFTER TAXATION		
730,886		Balance brought forward from last year		207,804
293,684		Taxation provisions for previous years no longer required		631,140
	788,788	TOTAL		838,948
		Deduct Appropriations —		
		Dividends (net)—	£	
80,681		Interim paid in October, 1952	60,801	
101,008		Final proposed	126,975	
181,804				187,976
£631,140		BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD		£750,967

Notes (a) Depreciation of Freehold and Leasehold Land and Premises and the amortisation of Bonds purchased at a premium have been provided for by a charge to Interest, Dividends and Rents. Transactions in foreign currencies have been converted into sterling during 1952 at approximate current rates of exchange. The profits or losses on the realisation of Investments and on exchange have been dealt with by transfers to inner reserves.

(b) The Life Profits stated above comprise the Dividend and Interim Bonus for 1952 and one fifth part of the quinquennial Bonus for 1946-1950.

SUMMARY OF BALANCE SHEET AT DECEMBER 31, 1952

1951				1951			
£			£	£			£
	Share Capital —				Fixed Assets — at cost, less amounts written off —		
	Authorized: 2,000,000 Shares of £1 each, £2,000,000.				Freehold and Leasehold Land and		
	Issued: 1,539,000 Shares of £1 each, 5/- per share paid		384,772	925,325	Premises		917,263
384,772				100,927	Shares in Subsidiaries		100,927
2,000,000	General Reserve (including Share Premium Account £920,000)		2,500,000	690,134	Shares in Associated Offices		690,134
631,149	Balance of Profit and Loss Account		750,967	1,726,386			1,708,328
	Balance of quinquennial bonus from the Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society (net)		66,482		Investments — at cost, less amounts written off		
88,576	Provision for Unexpired Risks		3,750,527	38,029,139			37,820,693
7,995,613	Provision for Claims Outstanding		17,755,048	2,483,372	Cash on Deposit, at Bank and in Hand		2,487,641
16,474,105	Due to a Subsidiary		62,902	5,616,426	Other Current Assets		6,060,521
58,906	Proposed Final Dividend (net)		126,975				
101,008	Other Liabilities, Provisions and Reserves		6,079,580				
6,921,799							
£35,855,223			£39,077,179	£35,855,223			£39,077,179

NOTES (i) Foreign currency items included in the Balance Sheet at December 31, 1952, other than fixed assets, have been converted into sterling at approximate current rates of exchange at that date.

(ii) A part of the Investments and Cash have been specifically deposited, under local laws, in various places out of the United Kingdom, as security to holders of policies there issued.

We have examined and agreed the above summarised Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited, with the Accounts of the Corporation as submitted to its Members, which have been audited by us and reported on under date of April 28, 1953.

DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & CO., Chartered Accountants, Auditors.
5 London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.2. August 13, 1953

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE CORPORATION IN ISRAEL FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1952

(The Corporation does not transact Life or Marine Insurance in Israel)

Preceding Year IL.	Debit	IL.	Preceding Year IL.	Credit	IL.
5,614	TRANSFERRED FROM REVENUE ACCOUNT	10,615	—	Transferred from Revenue Account	—
2,422	EXPENSES not credited to other accounts	5,077	408	INTEREST not debited to other accounts	340
7,884	HEAD OFFICE EXPENSES	17,940	15,412	BALANCE BEING LOSS FOR THE YEAR less transferred to the general accounts	168,188
15,920		168,632	15,920		168,522

We have examined the above Profit and Loss Statement with the Head Office books of the Corporation in which have been incorporated the signed statements and Returns received from the Agent of the Corporation in Israel, and report that the said Statement has been correctly compiled from the books and Returns.

DELOITTE, PLENDER, GRIFFITHS & CO., Chartered Accountants, Auditors to the Corporation
5, London Wall Buildings, London E.C.2.
August 13, 1953

GENERAL AGENTS FOR ISRAEL:
M. ANISFELD, 63 Ha'atzmaut Road, Tel. 4804, 3453, Haifa.